













## The Tribune.

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## AMUSEMENTS.

**New Chicago Theatre.**  
 Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Hooley's minstrel.

**Adelphi Theatre.**  
 Monroe street, corner Dearborn. Variety performance.

**Healey's Theatre.**  
 Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Hooley's minstrel.

**Wood's Theatre.**  
 Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "The Centennial Brothers."

**Exposition Building—Crystal Garden.**  
 Lake Street, foot of Adams street. Promenade concert.

## TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 98 1/2.

The official prognostications indicate that the thermometer will have an upward tendency in this region to-day.

Yesterday was a very unfavorable day for the St. Louis ticket. There was altogether too much of Mr. Hendricks' reconstruction record, and the recent political history of several Southern States made a deal too prominent to win Northern voters to the Confederate cause.

The harrowing details of a most melancholy tragedy, which occurred in this city yesterday, will be found in our columns this morning. The peculiar circumstances which preceded and led up to the fatal event, and the prominent position of the parties engaged, combine to make the tragedy one of the most remarkable in the history of Chicago. At the present writing, when the accounts of the killing of Mr. Hendricks are various and conflicting, comment would be out of place pending the legal inquiry which will follow forthwith.

An interesting budget of Indian news comes by way of Bismarck, D. T. The exact location of the hostile Indians, now estimated at 8,000, is a matter of some uncertainty, though Gen. Crook and Tappan are of the opinion that the Chinook and Flathead bands of the Snake river are still near the source of the Little Big Horn. It is evident that no attack will be made until a junction is effected between Crook and Tappan, both of whom are meeting with difficulties on their march by reason of the scarcity of forage, the Indians having burned the grass over a large extent of country.

The probability of such a desertion of national legislators as shall leave the House without a quorum, has been recognized in Washington. Applications for leave of absence were never so numerous as now, and it has become necessary for the Speaker to give a refusal to all applicants, but there are so many members who are worn out and sick that it is impossible to prevent absences without leave. Moderate Democrats like Senator BAYARD and Mr. MORRISON are getting intensely disgusted with the business, and allusions not altogether complimentary to RANDALL's manipulation of the House half of the appropriation dead-locks are becoming daily more numerous and emphatic.

The very excellent suggestion is made by Mayor HEATON to the Common Council, that, in order to make a general and uniform reduction of salaries among the city officers and employees, it would be well to pass a resolution making a proportionate reduction in the salaries not affected by the recent ordinance, conditioned, of course, upon the consent and co-operation of those officers whose salaries would be reduced by the resolution. The Mayor is confident that every officer will submit to this reduction as a matter of justice and fairness, as well as for the sake of effecting a further saving in the municipal expenditures. As the case now stands, the cutting down of salaries has only extended to the subordinate officers and appointees, leaving untouched many who could not be reached by ordinance, and who, in complying with the suggestion of Mayor HEATON, will voluntarily consent to do their share toward carrying out the general policy of economy and retrenchment.

Senator EDWARDS, in his speech yesterday upon Mr. MORRISON's resolution to print 10,000 copies of the President's message and accompanying papers relating to the Ham-burg massacre, warmly supported the measure, and with great force contended that this and every other document affecting the welfare of the people was and ought to be an electioneering document, to be spread broadcast for information. He touched upon the general subject of the slaughter and infestation of the colored race in the South, their responsibility for which he located where it unquestionably belongs—upon the old slaveocracy and their Northern Democratic allies of the stripe of HENDRICKS, who as a United States Senator voted against all the constitutional amendments affecting the rights of the colored people, and TILDEN, who at the Democratic Convention of 1864 was found in the ranks of the peace-at-any-price Democracy. Senator EDWARDS also took a prominent part in the debate.

The Chicago produce markets were steadier yesterday, except wheat, and the leading cereals were easier. Mess pork closed 7 1/2c per lb lower, at \$18.70 for August and \$18.75 for September. Lard closed 9 1/2c per 100 lb lower, at \$11.25 cash and \$11.30 for September. Meats were firm, at 7 1/2c for boxed shoulders, 9 1/2c for short ribs, and 10 1/2c for short clams. Live hogs were active, at 1 1/2c for corn to Buffalo. Rail freight was unchanged. Highwines were quiet, at \$1.10 per gallon. Flour was steady. Wheat closed 1 1/2c lower, at 82 1/2c for August and 85 1/2c for September. Corn closed 1 1/2c lower, at 45 1/2c cash and

45 1/2c for September. Oats were 1/2c lower, but closed firm, at 30 1/2c for August and 30 1/2c for September. Rye was dull, at 55c. Barley was stronger, closing at 74c bid for September. Hogs were quiet, and closed easy, at \$6.25@6.50 for poor to prime. Cattle were dull and weak, at about 1/2c decline. Sheep were steady, at \$2.50@4.75. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$112.00 in greenbacks at the close.

Gen. HENDRICKS yesterday signified his acceptance of the Republican nomination for Governor, tendered him by the State Central Committee, upon whom devolved the duty of filling the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. ORIN. This will be glad news to Republicans in general, and especially to those in Indiana, who will hail Gen. HENDRICKS as a leader well fitted to take the front in the present important and exciting struggle. The Democrats, having given up every expectation of carrying Ohio in October, rest all their hopes upon Indiana, and will make that State the chief battle-ground of the Presidential campaign. To lose Indiana would be to abandon all hopes of electing TILDEN in November, while if Indiana can be carried as an offset to Ohio, the case is not so bad. The withdrawal of Mr. ORIN and the substitution of Gen. HENDRICKS, a man of unbounded popularity in his State, will call out the entire Republican vote, and in all probability insure the success of the ticket.

The scorching heat of an August sun and a temperature of 95 in the shade, together with one of the most furious parliamentary combats of the session, brought about a state of things yesterday in the House which was literally red-hot. A scheme of despicable partisan meanness was sprung in the shape of a proposition to amend the rules as to permit the various investigating committees to submit their reports at any time during the session, the object being to afford the Confederate mud-slingers a chance to dump their loads of distorted scandal on the very last day of the session, to be industriously distributed through the country in the shape of campaign literature, without any opening for minority reports or debate. The Speaker pro tem. lent all the aid that was possible to carry out this grossly unfair and unjustified ruling, and it was only by means of the most skillful and stubborn use of parliamentary tactics that the Republican minority were able to frustrate the plot. They finally forced their opponents to agree that a notice of forty-eight hours shall be given to the minority previous to the presentation of majority reports.

## HENDRICKS' ACCEPTANCE.

We have not previously spoken of the letter of Gov. HENDRICKS accepting the Democratic nomination, because there is really nothing in the letter that calls for any comment. The gentleman writes a half-column of very weak twaddle, such as one might have cut from the pages of any one of a hundred local newspapers in Indiana. The letter is purely formal, sentences meaning anything or nothing thrown together to fill up the requirements which come down from a candidate. He carefully tells the Committee that he accepts the nomination, and pledges himself to abide by the result of the election. Having got this off his mind, he says that he would not have accepted the nomination had he not heartily indorsed the platform, and therefore he proceeds unequivocally to declare that he agrees "in the principles, approves the policies, and sympathizes with the purposes" of the St. Louis platform. That platform means hard money and specie payments; therefore HENDRICKS means hard money and specie payments.

It has been but a few weeks since Mr. HENDRICKS took position on another platform, one written by himself for his own candidacy, and that was the platform of the Democratic Convention of the State of Indiana, which sent delegates to St. Louis to have Mr. HENDRICKS nominated for the Presidency. That platform was not for hard money and specie payments; it was not for a metallic standard of value; it was for paper money of the most irredeemable character, to be issued to the most illimitable extent, and to be used to pay the bills of the Government. It was the platform of the "free silver" party, and it was the platform of the "free silver" party.

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and Reform." He accepted the bribe. If he could not have the nomination for President with a rag-baby platform, he would accept a nomination for Vice-President on the hard-money platform. In his letter he ignores his own past record; he deserts the friends who have supported him, and the only persons who have ever supported him, he goes over to the "bullionists" and the "bank cashiers," and he sold himself to the "plutocracy," and he left the Greenback party weeping for its favorite son!

There has not been a Democratic platform adopted in Indiana for many years, nor by any of the political friends of HENDRICKS, which has not denounced the "payment of \$20,000,000 annually to the National Banks," and which has not demanded that "this money be saved" by the issue of greenbacks in place of the bank notes. Mr. HENDRICKS, however, repudiates this favorite policy of the only political friends he ever had, and hopes that they will follow him in the support of TILDEN and hard money, TILDEN and specie payments. In all his letter he has never a word of remembrance to his friends and the millions of people who have been deceived and misled by his policy, and to which he owes the only political standing he has enjoyed.

It is true that he says a word in favor of the repeal of the Resumption act; but he had already disowned this by his letter to the Indiana member of Congress, asking that repeal on the ground that "it would elect the State ticket and carry the Indianapolis district." That was, in his estimation, a crowning reason for repelling the pledge of the national faith. We leave Mr. HENDRICKS to the care of his cheated, swindled friends, the Greenbackers, whom he has betrayed and sold out, but who will nevertheless take their vengeance at the polls.

## STATE INSPECTION OF GRAIN.

We publish in our commercial columns a vigorous protest against the State inspection of grain in this city. The writer is one of the heaviest of our grain shippers; and it is understood that substantially the same course will be adopted by others. He gives notice to the Chief Inspector that hereafter he (the shipper) intends to perform his own inspection, and will not be responsible, or pay for, any such service by the State officers, unless when specifically ordered the same.

This movement is made by shippers of grain from this city who claim that they are not fairly used by the men who inspect their grain under State authority. Many of the grain receivers also profess to be very much dissatisfied with the State inspection; and both classes of operators grow more discontented as time wears on. The feeling is gaining ground that the State system is injurious to the best interests of the city, as well as to particular individuals, and that it ought to be abolished.

The question of damage, and the extent of such damage, in any particular case, is, of course, a subject for argument, and a great deal may be said on both sides. But there is a broad view of the whole matter which is not open to any other than feeble objection. That view is based upon a recognition of the undoubted right of every man to control his own property, and the absence of any constitutional power on the part of a State to inspect such property for other than sanitary purposes.

The State of Illinois has assumed not only to inspect the grain which passes through Chicago, but to sit in judgment upon it in such a way as to largely determine the price at which that grain shall be sold. It declares, through its appointed officers, that a parcel of wheat shall be classed or graded as rejected when in the opinion of its owner it is good enough for No. 3, which sells at 17 cents per bushel more than rejected. In like manner it declares that a given parcel of corn is No. 2, when in the opinion of the buyer that corn is no better than rejected. And these decisions are made not only on the property of the citizens of this State, but on grain owned by parties in Minnesota, in Wisconsin, in Michigan, in England, or France. It is true that the State Government has provided for an appeal from the decision of its immediate servants; but this very plan for appeal is open to the same radical objection—that the State has no business to interfere in the matter, except when itself appealed to by either the buyer or the seller of the property against which a decision is made.

There is no reason to suppose that the owners of the grain that passes through this city have the constitutional right to ignore the State inspection of their property either into store or out of store, if they so elect; and that, too, either as individuals or in union. If the trade choose to submit to the grading of grain by the State, the system will probably be continued; but the yielding of a thousand to the ruling does not abolish the right of an individual, whatever the advocates of paternalism in the government of men may say to the contrary.

The Republican National Convention adopted an emphatic resolution upon the subject of a general reform of the civil service, and it is not to be supposed that the whole appointing power exercised by Senators and Representatives in Congress. Gen. HAYES, in his letter accepting the nomination, reiterated this condemnation of the great evil which has grown up in the Government, and in his letter further expressed himself.

The old rule, the true rule, that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the only real qualifications for office, and that there is no other claim, gave place to the idea that party service were to be given to the State. This system destroyed the independence of the separate departments of the Government. It made directly to extraneous and official incapacity. It is a temptation to dishonesty, and it is a temptation to dishonesty, and it is a temptation to dishonesty.

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There was a frank and deliberate dedication of his Presidency to the accomplishment of this much-needed reform.

What has Mr. TILDEN to say on this point? He denounces corruption of the civil service during Republican rule, ignoring the fact that the system was corrupted more than forty years ago, and was first perverted by the Democratic party from its original constitutional establishment.

Mr. TILDEN, however, despairs of the possibility of reform, saying: "While much might be accomplished by these means, it might encourage delusive expectations and withhold here the expression of my conviction that no reform of the civil service in this country will be complete and permanent until its Chief Executive is constitutionally disqualified for reelection."

The President can do nothing in the way of amending the Constitution, and there is no likelihood that members of Congress will ever voluntarily make the President independent in office, and thus deprive themselves of the appointing power. Mr. TILDEN is not the man to sacrifice his own hopes and ambition by personally disqualifying himself for reelection, and then as an independent and fearless Executive working the reform to a successful accomplishment. That would be brave, patriotic, and self-sacrificing; but that would not be Mr. TILDEN. He gives notice then that there need be no "delusive expectations" of any reform of the civil service under his administration, nor until the Constitution is amended, and that amendment he knows cannot be made, except by a moral revolution, during his lifetime. The most Mr. TILDEN can do or promise is set forth in the following:

The first step in reform is the elevation of the standard by which the appointing power selects agents to execute official trusts. Next in importance is the establishment of a permanent authority to hold to account and displace unworthy men, and to the abolition of the present interest in an honest, skillful performance of official trust must not be sacrificed to the selfishness of the incumbent. After these immediate steps, which will insure the exhibition of better examples, we may wisely proceed to the abolition of the necessary office, and, finally, to the patient, careful organization of a better civil-service system, under the wisest and most practicable of means and methods.

He proposes to begin the reform of the civil service by a general dismissal of all the men appointed to office by the Republican party. This he will do as a condition of his reelection. Having thus elevated the standard of selection, he will proceed to root out all incompetent and unfaithful persons. How is he to do this? He admits he cannot disregard the Congressional claim to the appointing power; he admits it is vain to expect that abuse can be rectified itself. How, then, is he to reform the service when he is deprived of the appointing power, and at the same time dependent on the will of Congress to carry on the service? Literally, his reform must begin and end by the wholesale dismissal of Republicans, and by the appointment, through members of Congress, of Democrats in their places.

Mr. TILDEN refers to his great labors as a Reformer in the State of New York. That reform is a miserable sham. As Executive of New York, he has employed the criminal and civil process of the Courts, the power to remove and appoint, the power to approve or reject laws, the power to make or withhold payments from the Treasury, and all other powers, to compel men to serve him personally in his candidacy for the Presidency. That is all he has accomplished, that is all he intends to accomplish, by his "Reform" in the State Government. Support of his candidacy is reform; opposition to him is demoralization.















